

GET TO KNOW YOUR NSP

National strategic plan on
gender-based violence and femicide



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





women, youth & persons with disabilities

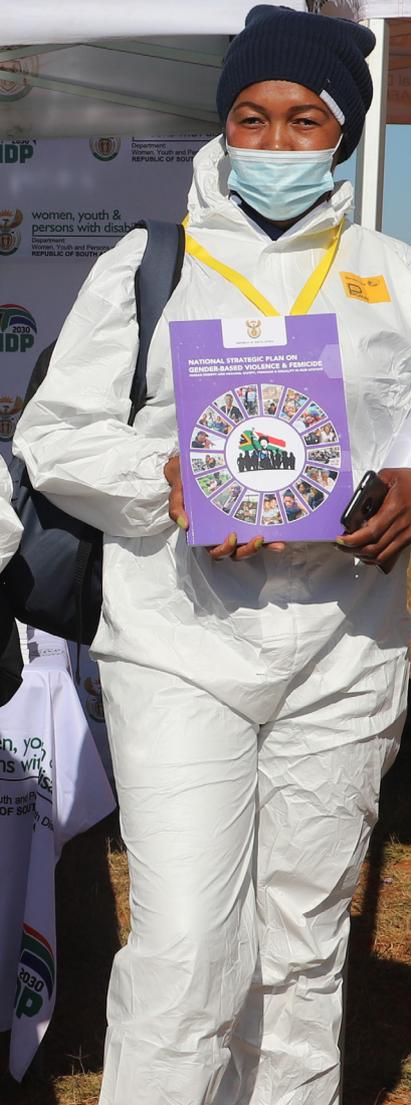
Department:
Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE 1 NOVEMBER 2018 DECLARATION

01

ARTICLE 1

Political, government, business and community leadership take responsibility and support the cause of ending gender-based violence and femicide.

03

ARTICLE 3

An Interim Gender-based Violence and Femicide Committee be established immediately with resources allocated in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) with the aim to -

- (a) establish a permanent national multi-sectoral coordinating body, and
- (b) implement actions listed in this Declaration, as agreed on by the said Interim Committee.

05

ARTICLE 5

The existing laws and policies applicable to gender-based violence and femicide are to be reviewed to ensure that they are more victim-centred and responsive, and that the identified legislative gaps are addressed.

02

ARTICLE 2

Political, government, business and community leadership, and families be held accountable for actions and omissions that are contrary to the achievement of a South Africa that is free from gender-based violence and femicide.

04

ARTICLE 4

The national multi-sectoral coordinating body to be championed by the President, be allocated adequate resources, be governed by a statutory framework, be inclusive in its representation, is transparent, and develops the National Strategy with Action Plan for gender-based violence and femicide.

07

ARTICLE 7

The finalisation of outstanding legislative measures and policies that relate to gender-based violence and femicide, as well as the protection of the rights of women and gender non-conforming persons, be fast-tracked, in particular the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill, the Victim- Support Services Bill, and the policy relating to the decriminalisation of sex work.

06

ARTICLE 6

The development of a regulatory framework for the functioning of religious, cultural and spiritual institutions be considered in order to curb gender-based violence and femicide perpetrated under the guise of religion and culture

10

ARTICLE 10

Existing national gender machinery and similar mechanisms are maintained, resourced, strengthened and re-invigorated.

ARTICLE 8

All laws and policies, programmes and interventions contemplated above, be adequately planned, costed and resourced, in line within the gender-responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring evaluation framework across government.

ARTICLE 9

A comprehensive costing and resourcing, in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), for the effective functioning and management of the facilities that render support services to survivors of gender-based violence be conducted, which include the Thuthuzela Care Centres, designated public health establishments, sexual offences courts, family courts, shelters and Khuseleka Centres.

08

09

11

ARTICLE 11

Existing information and research databases are strengthened in order to develop effective and coordinated evidence-based policies and programming that are inclusive of persons with disabilities and the LGBTQIA+ persons.

12

ARTICLE 12

Support services to survivors of gender-based violence are improved with the view to ensuring- regular provision of compulsory trauma debriefing programmes, specialization, and strengthened coordination.

13

ARTICLE 13

All services offered to survivors of gender-based violence are free from secondary victimisation.

ARTICLE 14

In view of the link that exists between gender-based violence, substance abuse and HIV infections, the interventions that address these social ills be evaluated, resourced and strengthened in order to meet the competing demands of this crisis.

14

ARTICLE 15

The integration of systems for the optimal management of data throughout the justice system be finalised without further delay, which must include the collection of disaggregated data relating to survivors and offenders, from the point of entry into the justice system to the exit, with unique identifier functionality.

15

17

ARTICLE 17

The existing education and training system be evaluated with a view to strengthening prevention initiatives in respect of, and responses to, gender-based violence and femicide at all levels of the said system.

16

ARTICLE 16

All communicators and institutions of communication develop, adopt and execute ethical guidelines or frameworks for reporting gender-based violence and femicide incidents in order to promote fairness, respect for dignity and privacy and also introduce compulsory social context training for the media and communication sectors.

19

ARTICLE 18

New social behaviour change programmes are introduced in communities or that such existing programmes are strengthened in order to address patriarchal values and norms and structural drivers of gender-based violence and femicide.

18

ARTICLE 19

Economic development for women that takes into account gender non-conforming and other marginalized groups is promoted.





THE PROBLEM

CONTEXT: In South Africa, the Gender-Based Violence & Femicide (GBVF) pandemic is a national crisis, recognised in the context of COVID-19 as a dual pandemic. GBVF is a violation of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and an obstruction to sustainable human development. Women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons bear the brunt of the scourge. The scourge enabled by the prevalence of gender inequality, patriarchal gender norms and socioeconomic inequality has pervaded every sphere of the society. Accountability across all sectors is required to address the breadth and depth of the crisis.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) is violence directed at an individual based on biological sex, gender identity or socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity.

FEMICIDE is the killing of a female person, or perceived as a female person on the basis of gender identity. It is the most extreme form of GBV.

GBV INCLUDES



Sexual, Physical,
Emotional &
Psychological Abuse



Sexual
Harassment



Domestic
Violence



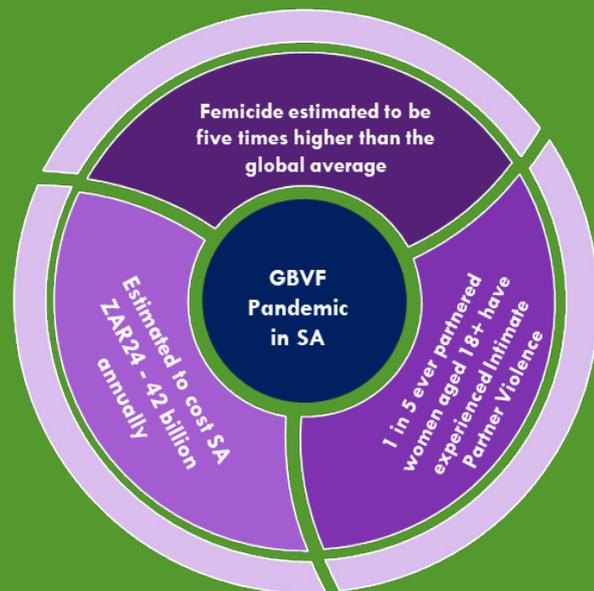
Trafficking in
Persons



Femicide



Cyber
Bullying





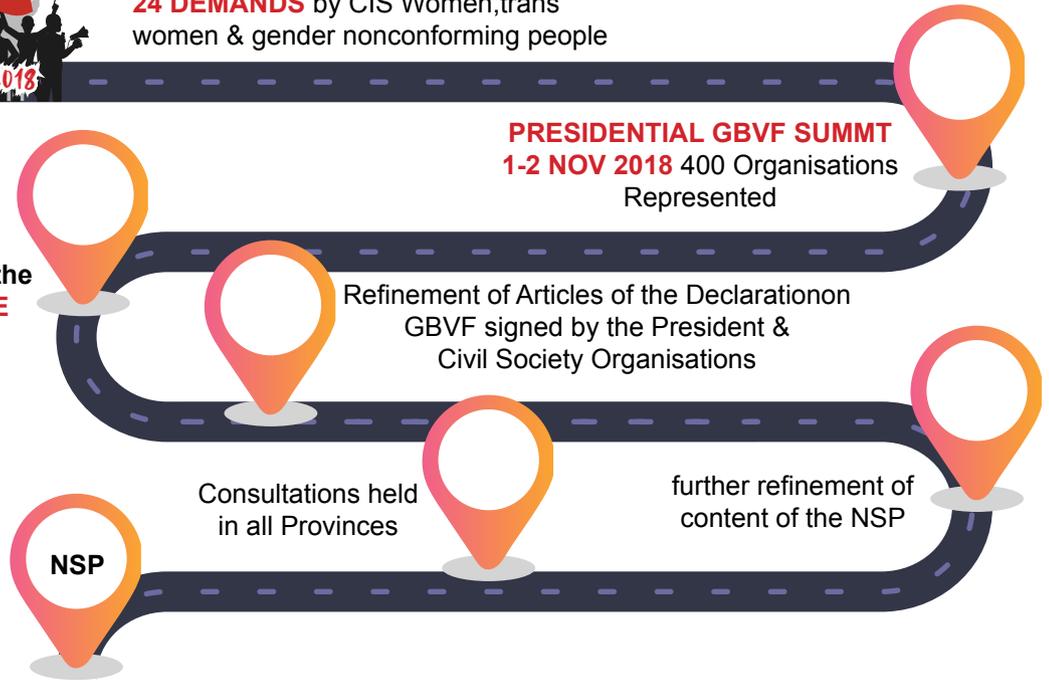
**#NSP ON GBVF HOW WAS IT DEVELOPED ITS
PURPOSE, SCOPE & VISION**

ROADMAP TO THE NSP ON GBVF #OURNSP



24 DEMANDS by CIS Women, trans women & gender nonconforming people

NSP development facilitated by the **INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE**



Purpose

- To provide a multi-sectoral, coherent policy & programming framework to strengthen a coordinated national response to the crisis of GBVF by the government & the country as a whole.

Scope

- Focuses on GBVF against ALL Women across age, sexual orientation, sexual & gender identities.

Vision

- A South Africa free from GBV directed at Women, Children & LGBTQIA+



**#NSP ON GBVF CORE PRINCIPLES GUIDING
IMPLEMENTATION. THE SIX PILLARS**

#NSP ON GBVF PRINCIPLES

Multisectoral

To harness the roles, responsibilities & resources of all stakeholders



Active & Meaningful Participation

Of communities, civil society & those affected by GBVF in the design & implementation
#Whole Society Approach



Human Rights & Survivor Centred

Approach to provision of services that reaches all, without the risk of financial hardship



Inclusive

Intergenerational, youth friendly approach embracing Diversity, & Intersectionality



6 NSP ON GBVF PILLARS: RESPONSE AREAS

The pathway to change focuses on 1) Harnessing ALL to respond; 2) Stopping GBVF before it occurs; 3) adopting & implementing legislations; 4) Providing victim-centred & survivor focused services; 5) Addressing structural drivers, including economic marginalisation; & 6) Deepening understanding & knowledge.



**HUMAN DIGNITY & HEALING, SAFETY,
FREEDOM & EQUALITY IN OUR LIFETIME**



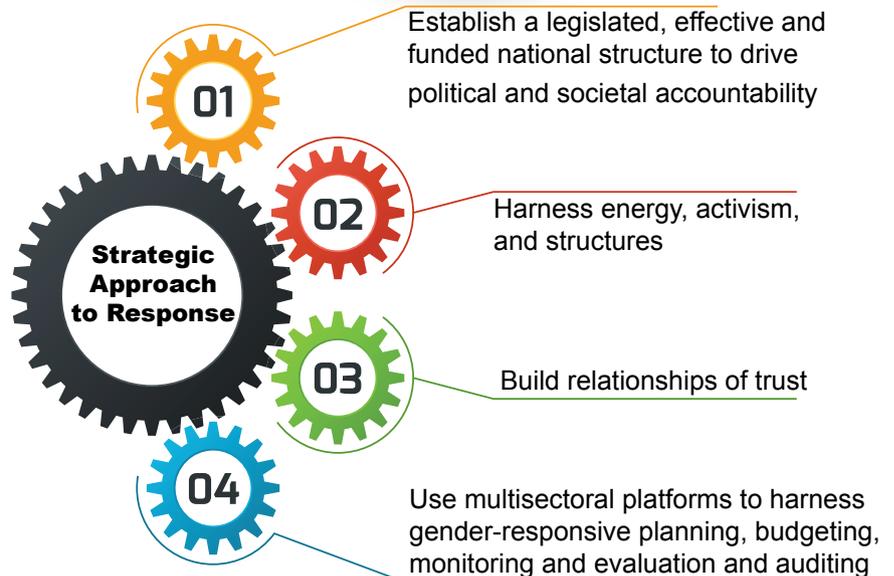
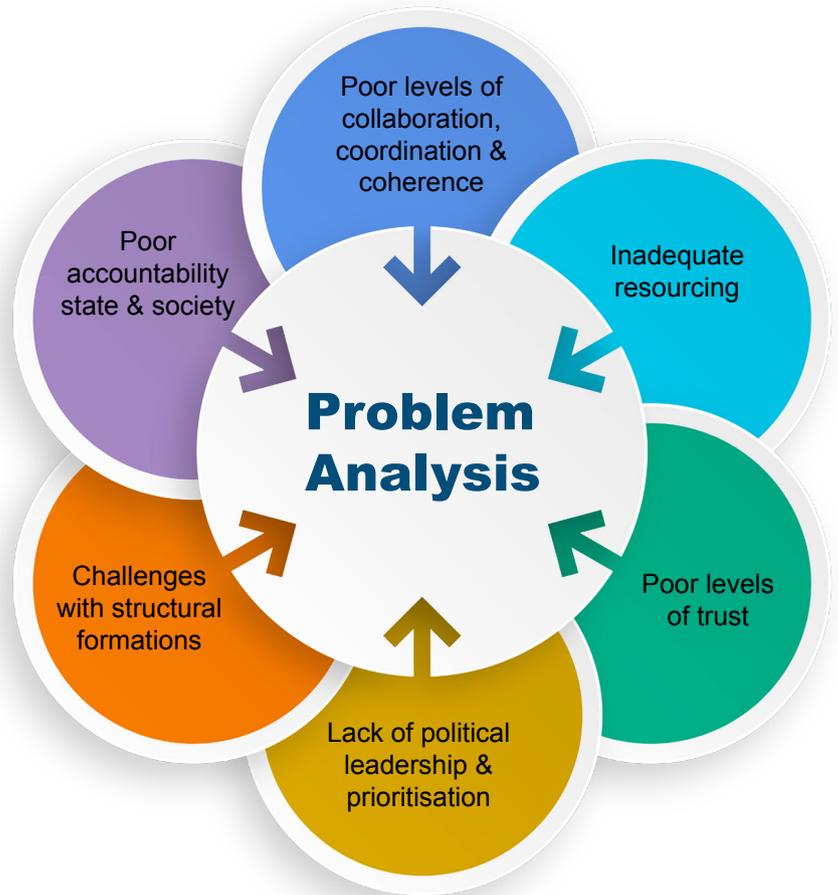
**#PILLAR 1: ACCOUNTABILITY, COORDINATION
& LEADERSHIP Harness ALL to respond to the
GBVF crisis**



PILLAR 1

This pillar sets out to ensure accountability at the highest political levels and across all levels of society through –

- firm individual and collective leadership;
- building and bolstering a multisectoral, coordinated, collaborative & quick response; and
- optimally harnessing multi-stakeholder resources to complement the fiscus.



Key 2020-2024 Deliverables

- GBVF national priorities are rolled out as integral to departmental strategic plans
- Sector-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System in place

- National Council on GBVF promulgated & established
- Provincial and local rapid response structures in place
- Establishment of parliamentary oversight committee

- Mechanisms for civil society feedback & engagement
- Leadership Indaba at national & local across sectors
- Workplace accountability mechanisms in place

- GBVF funding, resourcing & partnership model

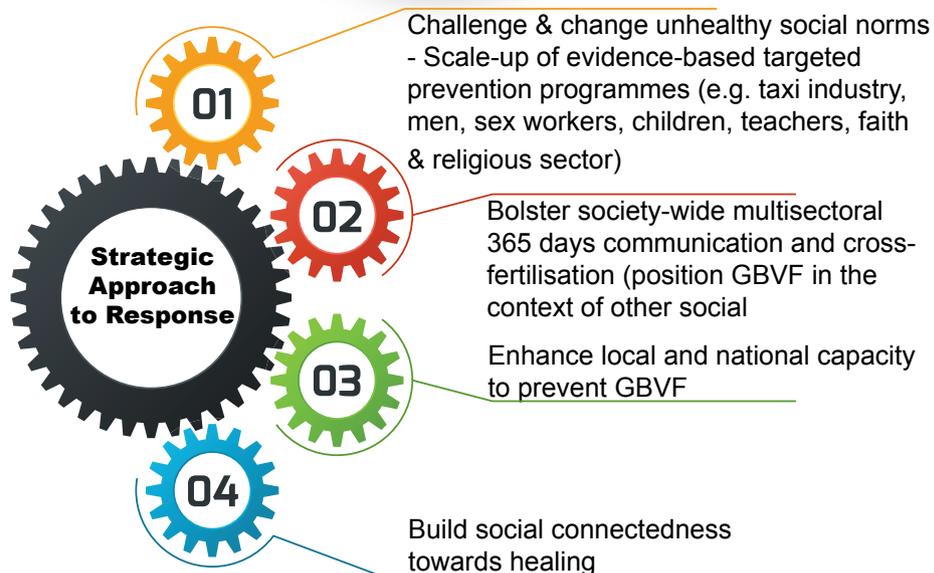


**#PILLAR 2: PREVENTION & REBUILDING SOCIAL
COHESION to respond to the GBVF crisis**



PILLAR 2

Focuses on eliminating the social acceptance of all forms of violence against women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons through the development and implementation of long-term, comprehensive, adaptable, context specific and holistic approaches to prevention that targets all living in South Africa.



Key 2020-2024 Deliverables

- 365 days communication and advocacy campaigns
- National GBVF prevention strategy

- Capacity building and resourcing to strengthen national, local and provincial capacity to roll out work on social norms change (Community Health/Development Workers, lay mental health workers, activists, service providers) - link to local rapid response structures
- Accessible manuals and training support materials
- Local structures to provide support for individuals, families and communities towards rebuilding social fabric

- Scale up evidence-based prevention programmes (e.g. positive parenting, diversity, intersectionality, & positive masculinity)
- Integrate GBVF into wider crime prevention, HIV&AIDS, substance abuse & sexual orientation and gender identity
- Gender-Responsive Integrated Development Plans that includes safety (e.g. safe parks, public transport, tourism)

- Support for frontline service providers, specifically psychosocial support – healing
- Strategic conversations on collapsed social and moral fibre in society

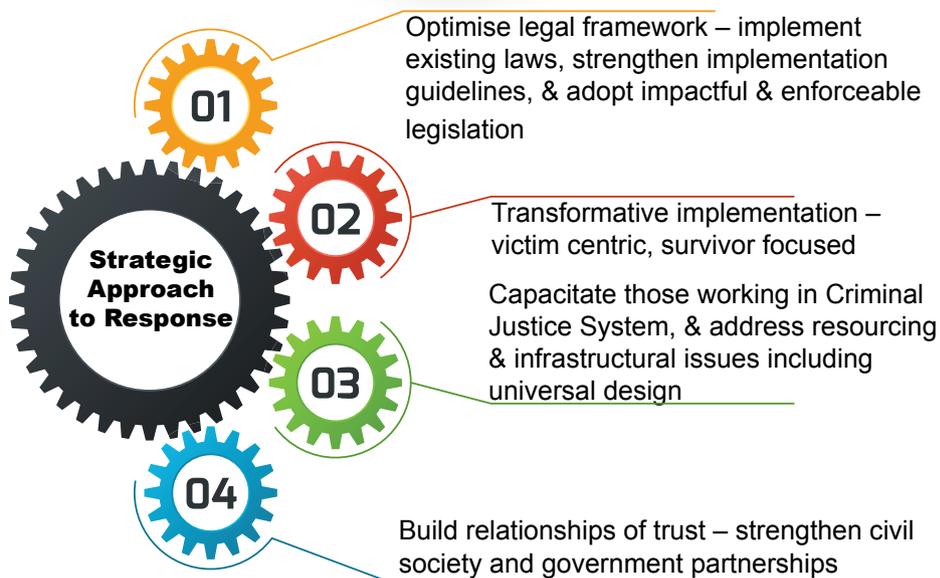


#PILLAR 3: JUSTICE, SAFETY & PROTECTION
Enforce, implement & adopt transformative
laws and policies



PILLAR 3

- Focuses on the systemic challenges that result in an inadequate response to the management of GBVF cases;
- Aims to facilitate access to justice, safety and protection in response to the needs of victims of GBV using domestic legislation, policies, regional and international protocols; and
- Addresses the infrastructural and resourcing challenges that have obstructed the optimal delivery of justice to different survivors.



Key 2020-2024 Deliverables

- Clearing of GBVF backlog cases
- Harmonisation of police, prosecution, court and service delivery data collection and record keeping systems

- Finalisation & review of GBVF legislation (e.g. sex work decriminalisation, cybercrime, customary marriages, victim centric criminal procedure, hate crimes)
- Enforce and implement current legislation
- Creation, strengthening and resourcing specialised sexual offences courts/ police units on GBVF, one stop centres – Thuthuzela Care Centres, Khuseleka etc.)

- Specialised training (both proactive & reactive) and debriefing support mechanisms Humanising service delivery & address inequitable spread of services
- Easily accessible information on services provided to women and children

- Direct state sponsored services for indigent victims in matters relating to GBVF
- Practical resourced measures towards the prevention of GBVF



#PILLAR 4: RESPONSE, CARE, SUPPORT & HEALING. Provide survivor-centred accessible, quality services



PILLAR 4

- Seeks to ensure that every survivor of GBV has access to appropriate and sensitive response, care and support that facilitates immediate containment, medium to long term healing, and agency towards reclaiming their bodies, mental and physical health, well-being and lives.



Key 2020-2024 Deliverables

- Setting up of community rapid response teams
- Funding model for civil society
- Civil society actively engaged in shaping local responses

- Integrated planning & budgeting: substance abuse, families, HIV&AIDS, disability, youth, including referral pathways
- Municipal plans on care & support Including a service map for GBVF and related social ills

- Finalisation of legal framework for victim support
- Minimum core package of services & costing
- Standardisation of sheltering services – specifically funding and meeting diverse needs (e.g. LGBTQIA+, rural areas, children)

- Debriefing and support approach to front line workers
- Social workers & psychologists in place – area based approach – basic & higher education

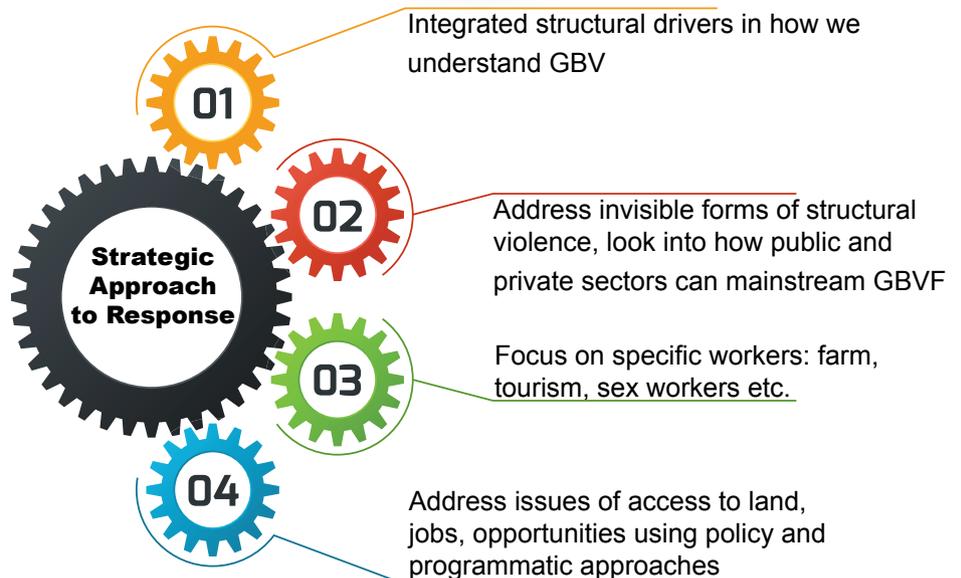


#PILLAR 5: ECONOMIC POWER
Address the structural drivers of GBV



PILLAR 5

- Sets out to intentionally transform the structural foundation of GBV across local, provincial and national spheres, in ways that reshape economic and social norms and value systems to facilitate women and LGBTQIA+ persons being able to freely participate in, navigate and change their lives.



Key 2020-2024 Deliverables

- Support the role of women, youth & persons with disabilities as leaders
- Develop & support programmes for equitable job creation, representation & ownership

- Public private partnerships to assist women leaving abusive relationships
- Public employment opportunities for women, youth & persons with disabilities
- Make workplaces safe & violent free

- Policy interventions to address economic driver of GBV (e.g tourism, housing, land reform)
- Raise awareness on women's unpaid labour
- Implement interventions to address GBV vulnerabilities in sector (e.g tourism, agriculture, mining)

- Monitor roll-out of Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Auditing (GRPBMEA)
- Develop systems & accountability measures for child maintenance defaulting

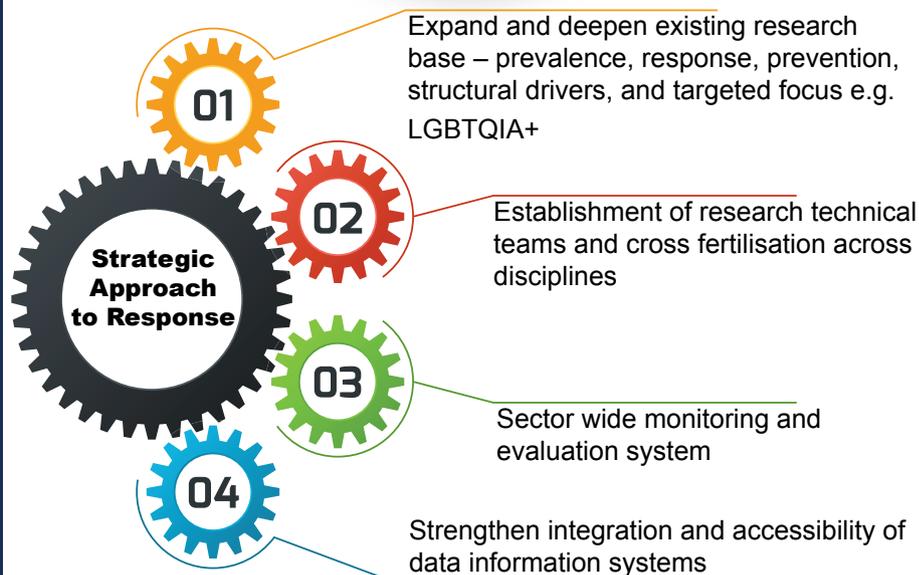
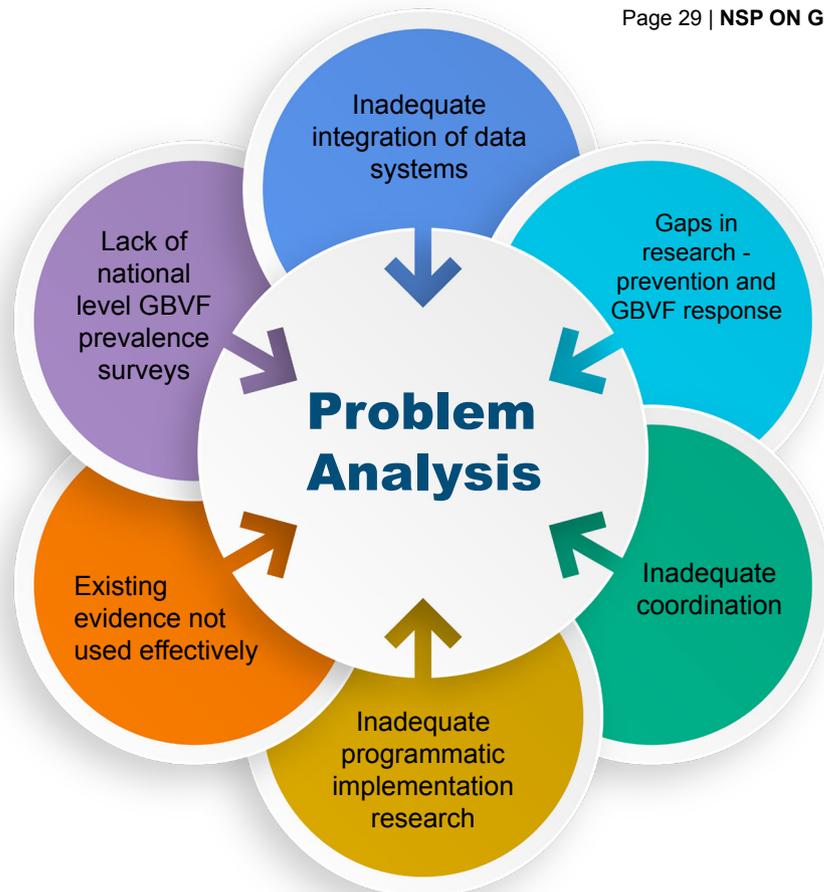


**#PILLAR 6: RESEARCH & INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT. Strengthen information base
informing GBV response**



PILLAR 6

- Sets out to ensure that strategic, multi-disciplinary, research and integrated information systems that are nationally coordinated and decentralised, increasingly shape a strengthened response to GBVF in South Africa.



Key 2020-2024 Deliverables

- Coordination of a national research agenda
- Research Technical Team, linked to National Council on GBVF
- Establish multisectoral partnerships to drive research

- Seminars, conferences and documentaries

- National GBV Prevalence Survey
- National violence against LGBTQIA+ persons Prevalence Survey
- National Femicide survey

- National database for GBVF research
- Database and GBVF information systems generated by all service providers
- Integrated management information system on GBV across government



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Key role players

Efficient, effective and functional institutional arrangements are critical to facilitate the realisation of the NSP on GBVF

2. NCGBVF SUPPORT

The NCGBVF Secretariat Unit led by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will provide technical and administrative support to the NCGBVF. The NCGBVF must be replicated at provincial and local levels to facilitate localisation of the NSP on GBVF from each department of the IMC



1. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON GBVF (NCGBVF)

Once appointed, backed by legislation, will be the custodian of the NSP on GBVF and will be responsible for driving its implementation



3. INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE (IMC)

Plays a key facilitation and political liaison role. It comprises 6 Ministers: Minister of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (convener); Police, Justice and Correctional Services, Treasury, Social Development, and Public Services and Administration. The ministers are supported by a technical task team comprising senior officials nominated from each department of the IMC

4. GOVERNMENT

Allocating funds to each pillar through all levels of government; ensuring implementations aligns with outcomes and outputs of NSP on GBVF; and integrating monitoring and evaluation systems within the existing government framework



5. CIVIL SOCIETY

Promote the NSP on GBVF; Advocate for addressing GBVF issues; Create targeted messages to address these issues; Provide strategic information; and Ensure affected communities are involved in programming

6. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

For example, the United Nations: Support implementation of NSP on GBVF; Aid in capacity development of government employees, civil society organisations and others involved in addressing the issues; and Provide advocacy strategy advice and technical support

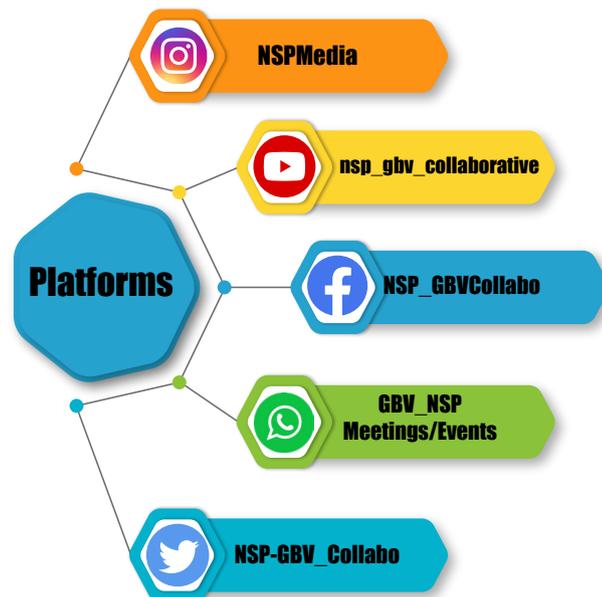


7. PRIVATE SECTOR

Fund programmes; Create partnerships with government to implement the NSP on GBVF; and crucial in the implementation of workplace provisions

MULTISECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM

The Collaborative Platform was created as an informal and voluntary platform, open to all stakeholders involved in GBVF response in South Africa. It is undergirded by a strong Coordination and Communication structure. The collaborative platform creates space for stakeholders from government, civil society, development agencies, and private citizens to think and plan together. Participants find expression of their interests and skills by joining one or more of the six pillars. The collaborative's one Stop Information Shop: www.gbvf.org.za has information on how to join, work done by the collaborative and serves as a resource centre for GBVF information. The platform is available on the following social media platforms. For more information contact: Whitney.Leje@dwypd.gov.za



GBVF RESPONSE FUND 1

The GBVF Response Fund1 was launched by His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa, in February 2021, to tackle the scourge of GBVF in South Africa. The Fund aims to play a critical role in making change happen, based on research, awareness and practical support to organisations actively engaged in the fight against GBVF. For more information:

Website: <https://gbvfresponsefund1.org/>

Contact: info@gbvfresponsefund1.org

Whistleblower line: GBVF@tip-offs.com | 0800 203 598

Address: c/o PWC - 4 Lisbon Lane, Waterfall City
Jukskei View, 2190



WEBSITES FOR RELATED INFORMATION SOURCES

<https://www.gbvf.org.za>

<https://www.dwypd.gov.za/index.php/resource-centre/gender-based-violence-femicide>

<https://www.gov.za/document>

https://www.justice.gov.za/brochure/brochure_list.html

Documents that can be accessed include:

1. NSP on GBVF 2020-2030
2. NSP on GBVF Implementation Year 1 Report

3. Emergency Response Action Plan Implementation Report
4. Presidential Summit Declaration Against GBVF
5. Policy Framework to Address GBV in the Post-School Education and Training System



The struggle to end GBVF is a long one.

We have a vision as a country of A South Africa free from GBVF.

The realisation of the vision depends on bringing all stakeholders to work together; multi-stakeholder resourcing; mutual accountability and a whole of society approach in tackling GBVF. Everyone has a role to play.

“As long as we take the view that these are problems for women alone to solve, we cannot expect to reverse the high incidence of rape and child abuse. Domestic violence will not be eradicated. We will not defeat this scourge that affects each and everyone of us, until we succeed in mobilising the whole of our society to fight it” former President Nelson Mandela, when he addressed the National Men’s March in Pretoria, on 22 November in 1997





CONTACT DETAILS

GBV Command Centre: 0800 428 428 / *120*7867# from any cell phone

Persons with disabilities, SMS 'help' to 31531

Women Abuse Helpline: 0800 150 150

Child Justice and Family Law: 012 315 1111

Child line: 0800 055 555

SAPS Crime Stop: 0860 10111 / SMS Crime Line: 32211

GBVF-related service complaints (SAPS): 0800 333 177

National AIDS Helpline: 0800 012 322

National Human Trafficking Helpline: 0800 222 777

Suicide Helpline: 0800 567 567

SA Coronavirus Hotline: 0800 029 999

National Youth Development Agency: 0871586345 / 5738

Department of Social Development: 012 312 7500

Department of Basic Education: 0800 202 933

National Prosecuting Authority: 012 845 6000

Legal Aid South Africa: 011 877 2000



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The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

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